

[NO. 119.]

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Mr. Wilkes took great liberties with his friends. Among others he was intimate with Sir Watken Lewes, and did not fail to exercise his wit upon him. In length the patience of Sir Watken was exhausted and he said, with great decency, "Mr. Wilkes, I will be *But no longer.*" "With all my respect," said Wilkes, "I never felt an

THE BOWER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
LINES.

On the late Disaster at the White Mountain.

The clouds their limpid treasures pour'd
Upon the mountain's side,
And caus'd the noisy rivulet
From every cliff to glide:
The loud wind roar'd among the trees,
And seem'd to chant a dirge,
Over the unsuspecting ones,
Upon death's awful verge.

Beneath these high o'erhanging hills
A humble mansion stood,
Concealing from the careless world
The gentle and the good:
Its occupants no bosom care,
No deep-felt sorrow knew,
But on the pinions of content
Life's happy moments flew.

On that lone night, devoid of care,
Calm slumber wrapt them round;
Such slumber as the virtuous breast
On earth has ever found.
They laid them down without one thought
Of what their fate might be—
Without one dark foreboding fear
Of coming agony.

When night's dull shades had pass'd away,
And day began to ope,
Casting its clear and radiant beams
Upon the mountain's top;
Where were the light and happy hearts,
Which beat the day before?
And where the mild, contented smile
Those countenances wore?

Alas! no morning sun could wake
The eyes fast seal'd in death;
No sound of pleasure could recall
The alienated breath:
Deep underneath the piles of earth,
Their mangled bodies lay,
To rest in undisturb'd repose
Until the Judgment Day.

What was that hour's distraction, none
But heavenly spirits knew;
For not a soul remain'd to tell
To men the tale of woe:
Parent and child together fled
To seek a world above,
A land where they might ever dwell
In bonds of lasting love.

Farewell, 'tho' none would wish thy doom,
To be alone and die,
Without a friend to shed a tear
Of heartfelt sympathy;
Yet many a habitant of earth
Would gladly lay his head,
Safe from the threatening storms of life,
Upon thy lonely bed. OITHONA.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Lines on an Infant Sleeping,

BY A MOTHER.

Peace now attends my darling Boy,
And soft, and sweet, thy slumbers be;
Thy little dreams partake of joy,
No grief, or care, now troubles thee.

No guilt forbids thy peaceful sleep—
A stranger's life's busy stage;
Thou yet can smile whilst others weep,
Nor know that ill increase with age.

Affection makes thy cradle bed,
And keeps her silent vigil by;
Soft smooths the pillow for thy head,
And greets with smiles, thy waking eye.

Affection tends thy waking hours,
And gently quiets each little fear;
Delights to see thy dawning powers,
Each hopeful, mental ray, appear.

But happy infancy can give
No certain pledge 'gainst future ill;
For woes, the lot of most that live,
Thy coming years of life may fill.

Thy path lies through a tearful vale—
Sorrow, and spurs, infest the ground;
Thy heart may sink, thy courage fail,
When fearful dangers gather round.

But, O, my Virtue be thy shield,
And Israel's powerful Gion, thy Guide;
You then on every stormy field,
Each threatening danger shall outbide.

How sweet to trust Almighty power,
Who can our strongest foes disarm;
Can gild affliction's darkest hour,
And keep His children safe from harm. AMELIA.

THE OLIO.

[From the Boston Weekly Messenger.]

MR. DAVEIS' ADDRESS.

The address, delivered at Portland on the 9th of August, on the decease of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, by Charles Stewart Davis, Esq. is published. The orator displayed much skill and judgment as well as research in the selection and use of his topics. The following is one of the incidents which he relates in the life of Mr. Adams:

What I have to relate is not fiction, but fact; verified by record, and confirmed by the mouth of one of the most distinguished individuals in question. Let me point to you two persons, of nearly the same age. Behold them walking together on that mount, early one morning, in the year of 1774. The old Superior Court was then holden in this place, for the last time, that justice was administered in this Province in the royal name. They were not enemies; they are neither Mowatt or his officers. They are friends,—connections,—in the habit of addressing each other by their christian names. They are earnestly debating between themselves the awful question agitating the country. They have taken different sides of the controversy pending. One is the principal law-officer of the English crown. The other has just been chosen a delegate to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia. An earnest and animated dialogue ensues in relation to the approaching crisis. The King's Attorney-General argues, expostulates, and remonstrates. He summons, and arrays, all the dark and shadowy terrors that the superstition of the Highlands crowded in the fearful warning of Lochiel, before the battle of Culodden.

"Beware," said Jonathan Sewall,

"beware of the power of Great Britain! She is determined on her system. She is invincible. It is irresistible. It will certainly be destructive to yourself, and all, that shall persevere in opposition to her designs!"

Listen to the answer of JOHN ADAMS. "I know," said he, "that Great Britain is determined on her system; and that very determination determines me on mine! You know," he went on to say, "that I have been constant, uniform,—in opposition to all her measures. The die is now cast! I have passed the Rubicon! Live or die, swim or sink, survive or perish with my country, is my unalterable determination!"—Here it ended. There they parted,—but not without aching thoughts. "We must part," said Adams; "and with a bleeding heart, I fear to say, forever! But depend upon it, that this farewell is the sharpest thorn, on which I ever sat my foot!"

Let me transfer the scene to England, whither Sewall fled as a refugee, and resided some time after the war, in exile. Permit me to carry you from this consecrated ground to the capital of that kingdom, and forward, so far as to say, that they never met again, till 1788.—The storm of the revolution was then over. The sky had cleared away, and the sun shone out in splendor upon the new formation of the federal republic. Adams was then in London, and renewed their old acquaintance, as a friend, laying down the stile, in which he represented at St. James' the sovereignty of the United States of America!

[From the Greenfield Gazette.]

Extract from Hoyt's Antiquarian Researches.

"The English forces at Hadley, were so augmented in the latter part of the same year, (1675,) that it became necessary to collect provisions and foliage at that place, for their subsistence. At Deerfield, 15 miles up the Connecticut, a large quantity of wheat, deposited in the stack, was exposed to destruction by the enemy. Determining to avail himself of this valuable supply, the commanding officer at Hadley, detached Captain Lathrop and his company, consisting of eighty men, with a number of teams and drivers to thrash and transport it to head quarters. In obedience to his orders, Lathrop proceeded to Deerfield, where Captain Mosely was then posted with a company of colony troops, and having thrashed the grain and loaded his teams, he commenced his march for Hadley on the 18th of Sept. No discovery had been made of the enemy in the vicinity, and probably Lathrop did not apprehend that they were watching his movements; but it seems they were too vigilant to let slip so fair an opportunity of depriving the English of such a valuable acquisition of stores, or to suffer so respectable a body of their enemy to escape their overwhelming force, then lurking in the adjacent woods.

"For the distance of about 3 miles, after leaving Deerfield meadows, Lathrop's march lay through a very level country, closely wooded, where he was every moment exposed to an attack on either flank; at the termination of this distance, near the south point of Sugar-loaf hill, the road approximated Connecticut river, and the left was in some measure protected. At the village now called Muddy Brook, in the southerly part of Deerfield, the road crossed a small stream, bordered by a narrow morass, from which the village has its name: though more appropriately it could be denominated *Bloody Brook*, by which it was for some time known. Before arriving at the point of intersection with the brook, the road for about half a mile ran parallel to the morass, then crossing, it continued directly to the south point of Sugar-loaf hill, traversing what is now the homelots on the east side of the village. As the morass was thickly covered with brush, the place of crossing afforded a favorable point for surprise.

"On discovering Lathrop's march, a body of upwards of seven hundred Indians, planted themselves in ambush at this point, and lay eagerly waiting to pounce upon him while passing the morass. Without scouring the woods in his front and flanks, or suspecting the snare laid for him, Lathrop arrived at the fatal spot; crossed the morass with the principal part of his force, and probably halted, to allow time for his teams to drag through their loads. The critical moment had arrived—the Indians instantly poured a heavy and destructive fire upon the column, and rushed furiously to close attack. Confusion and dismay succeeded. The troops broke and scattered, fiercely pursued by the Indians, whose great superiority enabled them to attack at all points. Hopeless was the situation of the scattered troops, and they resolved to sell their lives in a vigorous struggle. Covering themselves with trees, the bloody conflict now became a severe trial of skill in sharp shooting, in which life was the stake. Difficult would it be to describe the havoc, barbarity and misery that ensued; 'Fury raged, and shuddering pity quit the sanguine field,' while desperation stood pitted, at 'fearful odds,' to unrelenting ferocity. The dead: the dying: the wounded: strewn the ground in all directions, and Lathrop's devoted force was soon reduced to a small number,

and resistance became faint. At length the unequal struggle terminated in the annihilation of nearly the whole of the English: only seven or eight escaped from the bloody scene to relate the dismal tale; and the wounded were indiscriminately butchered. Capt. Lathrop fell in the early part of the action. The whole loss, including teamsters, amounted to ninety. The company was a choice corps of young men from the county of Essex, in Massachusetts: many from the most respectable families. Hubbard says "they were the flower of the county, none of whom were ashamed to speak with the enemy in the gate." Capt. Lathrop was from Salem, Massachusetts.

"It is now one hundred and fifty-one years since the fatal engagement above mentioned. Generation after generation have passed over the resting-place of the bones of these unfortunate young men, and no one has dared to come forth and ask a grateful people to raise a tomb-stone over their graves with a suitable inscription. These young men were in the high tide of patriotic ardor: born to affluence, and nursed in the lap of cultivated affection: unaccustomed to the fatigues and hardships of war. Their friends were in danger, and they flew to their protection. In an unexpected moment they heard the war-whoop of the Savage, and it was to most of them the signal of death.

"The 18th of the present month completes one hundred and fifty-one years since this event. The present is an age of monumental gratitude. The cold marble, and the lifeless granite are made the beacons by which future generations are to be guided through their ocean of existence.—The splendid pile which is to crown Bunker Hill will perpetuate the memory of the gallant soldiers who fell there. They fought in the actual struggle for liberty—and their names are pointed to, as we point to the inextinguishable stars in the firmament. But those who cleared the way for the Revolution—those who resisted the tomahawk, and whose bleaching bones were the land-marks of succeeding generations, they have no splendid temples reared to tell the world of them; no monumental columns, pointing to the Heavens, arrest the notice of the passing traveller.

"In our praise of Commanders, generally, we are too apt to think lightly of the poor Soldier, who dies in the strife for victory.—If Leonidas deserved a chaplet of immortal glory, so did each one of the little band who paved the strait of Thermopylae with their mangled bodies.

"An effort was made some time since to raise by subscription, a suitable monument at the place where the engagement above mentioned took place between Captain Lathrop and the Indians. It is believed, that there are now living in the vicinity of Salem, in the County of Essex, some relations of those amiable and spirited young men who fell on the 18th Sept. 1675. If so, we would gladly join them in erecting some simple monument to perpetuate the events of that day, and the glory of the slain. Where is the propriety of expending hundreds of thousands of dollars on one pyramid? Has any one ever seen the column on Bemis' Heights? or on the glorious plain of Bennington? Is there a pile of stones on the borders of the enchanting Lake George, to tell who fell there? And yet could its lovely, transparent waters speak, they would tell us, that we were ungrateful. "POETRYCUE."

[From the New-England Farmer.]

AGRICULTURAL AXIOMS.

In no department is Bacon's celebrated maxim more true, ("Knowledge is Power,") than in regard to agriculture.—Hence no farmer can be accounted skillful in his profession, who does not avail himself of the information to be derived from the experience of others, and who does not improve his knowledge of husbandry by the perusal of the ablest works which have been written on that subject. It is absurd to imagine, that the communication of knowledge by printing, which has promoted the advancement of every other art, should be of no use in agriculture.

Endeavor to raise good grain, for it will always sell, even in years of plenty—whereas it is only in dear and scarce seasons that there is a demand for grain of an inferior quality.

Let your stock of cattle, horses, &c. be of the best sorts, and more remarkable for real utility than for beauty or fashion.

Be not above your profession, and always consider it as the first that any man can follow.

Admit no guest into your house, who cannot live upon the productions of his own country.

No farmer ought to undertake to cultivate more land than he can stock and manage to advantage. It is better to till 20 acres well than one hundred in a slovenly manner.

A man's owning a large farm is no excuse for imperfect tillage. What he cannot improve he need not undertake to cultivate. Most of our lands in N. England, if left to the operations of nature will be profitable for fire-wood and timber. Large pastures may be profitable with no other labor than is necessary to

keep them clear of bushes. But to run over 20 acres of ploughland or mowingland for what with good cultivation may be obtained from five acres is the quintessence of bad husbandry.

A large farm without skill, capital, and industry, is a plague to its owner. It is like what somebody said of selig righteousness, the more you have of it the worse you are off.

Be not afraid of trying experiments, but let them be on a small scale at first, and few at a time.

BEAU NASIR. A young lady who was just come out of the country, and affected to dress in a very plain manner, was sitting on a bench at Bath, as Nash and some of his companions were passing by; upon which, turning to one of them, he said, "There is a smart country girl; I will have some discourse with her." Then going up to the lady, "So, child," says he, "you are just come to Bath, I see?" "Yes, Sir," answered the lady. "And you have been a good girl in the country, and learned to read your book, I hope." "Yes, Sir," "Pray, now," says he, "let me examine you. I know you have read your Bible, and History of Tobit and his dog; now, can you tell me what was the dog's name?" "Yes, Sir," says she, "his name was *Nash*, and an impudent dog he was."

A Scotchman, lately arrived in this country, and being ignorant of the kind of poultry used, inquired of a market-man the price of a queer visioned fowl, saying, "What do ax for that broad-fied Perkey, sir?" The possessor of the bird seeing Sawney's mistake, said, "That's an Owl, sir." "I dianna care a d—n how owl he is, an' d'ye think I binna eaten broader fac'd Turkey's than this an' ay wi' ridder een too."

A dandy observed that he had put a plate of brass on his boots to keep him upright. "Well balanced, by ging," said a Dutchman, "brass at both ends."

Attorney at Law.

D. ROBINSON STRAW, HAS opened an Office in the town of SANGERVILLE, and County of Peabody, where he will attend with promptness and fidelity to such business as may be intrusted to his care. Sangerville, Aug. 22, 1826. *117

SALE AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD at Public Auction, by license of the Court of Probate, on Monday the ninth of October next, at nine of the clock, A. M. at the late dwelling-house of ANNE RAWSON, of Paris, deceased, part of the Personal Property belonging to the estate of said deceased—consisting of 7 Cows—1 yoke of Oxen—1 pair of two-year old Steers—1 two-year old Heifers—2 Horses—2 yearling Colts—30 or 40 Merino Sheep—1 single Sleigh—20 or 30 tons of good English Hay. Terms of Sale—a liberal Credit with good security. LYMAN RAWSON, Admr. Paris, Sept. 26, 1826.

N. B. Should the property not all be sold on the day named, the sale will be continued the day following. 2w 117

NEW BOOKS!

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore—Worcester's Gazetteer, 2 vols. octavo, latest edition; Morse's Universal Geography, 2 vols. octavo; Abernethy's Surgical and Physiological Works; Good's Study of Medicine; Johnson on the Liver; Medical Chemistry, &c. Also—The Rambler, by Johnson; Montgomery's, Cowper's, Campbell's and Hogg's Poems. Likewise—The Instrumental Director, new edition; Drum and Fife Instructor, new edition. Sept. 14.

LUTHER PRATT'S ESTATE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the sale of Real Estate which was to have taken place on Saturday the 23d day of September instant—on account of the weather, is adjourned to Saturday the 7th day of October next, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling-house on the premises.

THOMAS CLARK, Administrator of the estate of Luther Pratt, deceased. Paris, Sept. 26, 1826. 2w 117

Handkerchiefs & Thread.

JUST received and for sale—BLACK SILK HANDKERCHIEFS—at 42 cents each. Also—Boxes good THREAD—at 1s. each. ASA BARTON, Agent. Sept. 28.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will leave this place about the first of November next, for the South and Western States, and will pass through the most of them. He has made such arrangements in his contemplated journey as will enable him to transact any business that may be intrusted to his care, with the strictest fidelity; such as paying taxes on non-resident lands, redeeming such as have been sold for taxes, ascertaining the location and value of land, validity of titles, &c.—Likewise, any other business that he may be intrusted with.

For responsibility he refers to Hon. Enoch Lincoln and Hon. Benjamin Chandler, JONATHAN BEMIS, Jr. Paris, Sept. 25, 1826. 6w 117

SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE.

FOR SALE at the Oxford Bookstore—Scott's Family Bible, Stereotype edition, six volumes, handsomely bound—Cheap. Also—FAME and PARCE, a new and popular work, 2 vols. Grammar of Astronomy—Easy Lessons in Geography, &c. &c. Sept. 14.

CASH paid for Rags, at the Oxford Bookstore. Oct. 3.

ASA BARTON, AGENT FOR THE New-England Insurance Company, Capital 200,000 Dollars. continues to issue Policies at fair rates of Premiums, on application to him at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE, Paris, Sept. 28.

STRAYED. STRAYED from the enclosure of Isaac Whittmore, Jr. in Hebron, on the sixteenth inst. a Horse COLT, three years old, of a good appearance, large size, and brown color. Whoever will return said Colt or Horse, or give information so that he may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded. MARK DEERING. Denmark, Sept. 16, 1826. *117

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, by order of the Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, at the Store of JOHN HEANEY, Esq. of Canton, on Monday the thirteenth day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, four Lots of unimproved Land lying in said Canton, being of the following numbers and range, viz.—8, 15—10, 15—12, 12—10, 9—and an undivided half of Lot 9, 16.

Also, To be sold at the Post-Office, in Jay, on Tuesday the 14th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, two Lots of Land, lying in Jay, being Lots numbered 1, in the 13th Range, and 19, in the 8th Range. Said Lands are the property of the late Cornelius Stone, of Watertown, (Mass.) deceased, and are sold for the purpose of raising the sum of twelve hundred dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased and charges of Administration. NATHANIEL STONE, Admr. By Moses Stone, his Attorney. Jay, Sept. 27, 1826. 117

LAW BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, The MAINE CIVIL OFFICER, or the Powers and Duties of Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables, and Collectors of Taxes; with all the necessary forms for business in either of the above named offices. Also—GRIFFIN & Co's Edition of the LAWS OF MAINE. This edition is much better than the one published by the State, and as the Proprietors are about to raise the price, (as the edition is almost sold,) persons who wish for a correct Copy of the Laws of our State, at a low price, will do well to make immediate application. Sept. 28.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Warrants from ELIAS THOMAS, Esq. Treasurer of the State of Maine, to me directed, against the following townships of unimproved Land, situated in the County of Oxford, for the following State Tax, for the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty five, viz. 1. Township No. 2, Second Range, 3 7/20. 2. No. 2, Letter A, 7 20. I hereby give notice that unless said Taxes and all intervening charges are previously paid, so much of the Townships of Land will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court-House, in Paris, on MONDAY, the twenty third day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will be necessary to pay the same respectively. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, Sheriff of Oxford County. Hebron, Aug. 26, A. D. 1826. 6w 113

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to MORSE & HALL, by Note or Account, of more than Eight Months standing, are requested to make payment to them previous to the first of November next, or they will be left with an Attorney for collection. Paris, Aug. 11, 1826. 11w 111

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having contracted with the town of Bethel for the support of Mr. ISAAC FROST, a town pauper; he therefore forbids all persons harboring or furnishing him with any article whatever, on his account, as he has made suitable provision for his support. PEREGRINE BARTLETT. Bethel, Sept. 25, 1826. 117

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

JESE FULLER, late of Hebron, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to BARNABAS FULLER. Hebron, Sept. 26, 1826. *117

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

ELIJAH SOULE, late of Hartford, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JOSEPH SOULE. Hartford, Sept. 26, 1826. *117

The Observer

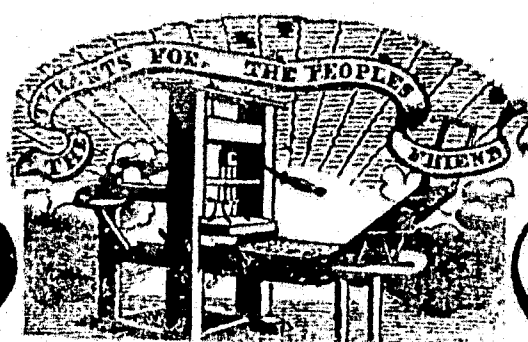
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OXFORD OBSERVER

VOL. III.7

PARIS, (Maine,) THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1826.

[NO. 119.]

THE REPOSITORY.

AN ORATION

Delivered in Independent-square, in the City of Philadelphia, on the 24th July, 1826, in commemoration of THOMAS JEFFERSON and JOHN ADAMS.

BY JOHN SERGEANT.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

Time, in its course, has produced a striking epoch in the history of our favored country; and, as if to mark with peculiar emphasis this interesting stage of our national existence, it comes to us accompanied with incidents calculated to make a powerful and lasting impression. The dawn of the fiftieth anniversary of independence beamed upon two venerable and illustrious citizens, to whom under Providence, a nation acknowledged itself greatly indebted for the event which the day was set apart to commemorate. The one was the author, the other "the ablest advocate," of that solemn assertion of right, that heroic defiance of unjust power, which, in the midst of difficulty and danger, proclaimed the determination to assume a separate and equal station among the powers of the earth, and declared to the world the causes which impelled to this decision. Both had stood by their country, with unabated ardor and unwavering fortitude, through every vicissitude of her fortune, until "the glorious day" of her final triumph crowned their labors and their sacrifices with complete success. With equal solicitude, and with equal warmth of patriotic affection, they devoted their great

iudicant, which had been employed in
 vindicating the rights of their country,
 to construct for her, upon deep and
 strong foundations, the solid edifice of
 social order and of civil and religious
 freedom. They had both held the
 highest public employments, and were
 distinguished by the highest honors the
 nation could confer. Arrived at an age
 when nature seems to demand repose,
 each had retired to the spot from which
 the public exigencies had first called
 him; his public labors ended, his work
 accomplished, his beloved country prosper-
 ous and happy—there to indulge in
 the blessed retrospect of a well-spent
 life, and await that period which comes
 to all. But not to await it in idleness or
 indifference. The same spirit of active
 benevolence, which made the meridian

of their lives resplendent with glory; continued to shed its lustre upon their evening path. Still intent upon doing good, still devoted to the great cause of human happiness and improvement, neither of these illustrious men relaxed in his exertions. They seemed only to

concentrate their energy, as age and increasing infirmity contracted the circle of action, bestowing without ostentation, their latest efforts upon the state and neighborhood in which they resided. There, with patriarchal simplicity they lived, the object of a nation's grateful remembrance and affection; as the living records of a nation's history; the charm of an age which they delighted, adorned and instructed by their vivid sketches of times that are past; and, as it were, the embodied spirit of the revolution itself, in all its purity and force, diffusing its wholesome influence through the generations that have succeeded, rebuking every sinister design, and invigorating every manly and virtuous resolution.

The Jubilee came. The great national commemoration of a nation's birth. The fiftieth year of deliverance from foreign ruin, wrought out by the exertions and sufferings and sacrifices of the patriots of the revolution. It found these illustrious and venerable men, full of honors and full of years, animated with the proud recollection of the times in which they had borne so distinguished part, and cheered by the beneficent and expanding influence of their patriotic labors. The eyes of a nation were turned towards them with affection and reverence. They heard the first song of triumph on that memorable day. As the voice of millions of freemen rose in sounds of gratitude and joy, they both gently to rest, and their spirits departed in the midst of the swelling chorus of national enthusiasm.

Death has thus placed his seal upon the lives of these two eminent men with impressive solemnity. A gracious Providence, whose favors have been so often manifested in mercy to our country, has been pleased to allow them an unusual length of life, and an uncommon continuance of their extraordinary faculties. They have been, as it were, united in death, and they have both, in a most signal manner, been associated with the great event which they so largely contributed to produce. Henceforward the names of Jefferson and Adams can never be separated from

the Declaration of Independence. Whilst that venerated instrument shall continue to exist, as long as its sacred spirit shall dwell with the people of this nation, or the free institutions that have grown out of it be preserved and respected, so long will our children and our children's children to the latest generation, bless the names of these our illustrious benefactors, and cherish their memory with reverential respect. The Jubilee, at each return, will bring back, with renovated force, the lives and the deaths of these distinguished men; and history, with the simple pencil of truth, sketching the wonderful coincidence, will, for once, at least, set at defiance all the powers of poetry and romance.

The dispensation which has thus connected itself with the first Jubilee of our Independence, mingling with our festivities the parting benediction, and the final farewell of our two illustrious countrymen, cannot fail to bring with it the most serious reflections. Marked, as it is, by such an extraordinary coincidence, methinks it seems to announce, with solemn emphasis, that henceforward the care of their great work is committed to our hands, that we are to guard, to protect, and to preserve the principles and the institutions which they, at such an expense, have established for our benefit, and for that of our posterity; and, may I not add, for the common benefit of mankind. Of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, but one now remains. Health and peace to the evening of his days! The single representative on earth of the Congress of 1776, he seems to stand between two generations, and to be the visible link that still connects the living with the mighty dead. Of all, indeed, who had a part in the achievement of independence, "whose councils aided or whose arms defended," few and feeble are they who survive. Day by day their numbers are reduced; yet a little while, and they will have followed their illustrious compatriots. Not a footstep will be heard throughout this land, of all who rushed to danger in their country's cause,—not an eye will beam, that borrowed prophetic light from afar to illumine the hour of darkness,—not a heart will beat, whose pulsation was quickened by the animating hope of a glorious triumph.

To this effect we are admonished by the event we are met to commemorate. Here then let us pause ! The point of time at which we have arrived, marked by a concurrence of circumstances so impressive, demands our earnest attention. It stands forth, I repeat, with commanding dignity, and seems to say, Behold ! 50 years have gone by. The altar of freedom raised by your fathers—the sacred fire which they lighted upon it—are now, at the appointed time, delivered to you. To you belongs the great trust of their preservation, until another generation shall in turn succeed to occupy your places, from you to receive the invaluable deposit, and with it to receive its guardian spirit, the spirit of the revolution. Shall we, my friends and fellow-citizens, be able to acquit ourselves of this high trust ?—Shall the next jubilee find the altar pure and undefiled, the fire still burning with steady flame ? And shall every succeeding jubilee, like that which has passed, be at once an evidence and an acknowledgment of the continuing efficacy of the great truths promulgated in the Declaration of Independence ?—These are indeed affecting questions.

To commemorate the event which has here brought us together, and at the same time to invigorate our virtuous resolutions, let us, for a moment, look back upon the lives of our two illustrious fellow-citizens, who walked hand-in-hand through the struggle of the revolution, and hand-in-hand have descended to the tomb, as if, with one voice, to deliver their parting blessing to this beloved country.

My Mine is not the task of the biographer or the historian. I am not to enter into a detail of their lives, nor to attempt to spread before you a history of the great events in which they acted. These are for able hands, for unflinching opportunity, and more extended labor. Nor is it at all consistent with the duty I owe to the occasion, or to you, if it were in accordance with my own inclination, or within the scope of my humble capacity, to disturb the harmony of feeling that prevails, by attempting a comparative estimate of their uncommon merits. It is not my office, nor is it your desire, to weigh them against each other—to bring them into conflict when death has sealed for ever a friendship which, in their latter days, they so delighted to cherish. A candid, and they necessarily must be a hasty

and imperfect, sketch of some of the principal points in their public career, will be sufficient to show how strong is the claim of both to our warmest admiration, and to our most affectionate gratitude. Extend to me your indulgence, of which I stand so much in need, while, in obedience to your commands, I endeavor, however feebly, to present such a sketch.

The attempt made by Great Britain to visit these colonies with an exercise of power inconsistent with their just rights, found our two eminent fellow-citizens, each in his native State. Mr. Jefferson, a young man, already a distinguished member of a legislature, which has never been without the distinction of patriotism and talents. Mr. Adams, a few years older, successfully engaged in the practice of the law, with established reputation and extensive influence. They were among the first to discern the character of this arrogant attempt; to rouse their countrymen to a sense of the danger of submission; to animate them to the assertion of their rights; and to embark, fearlessly, in resistance to the first approaches of arbitrary power. They did not hesitate. They never paused to count the cost of personal sacrifice, but, with a resolution as determined as it was virtuous, placed at once their lives, their fortunes, and all their hopes upon the issue of their country's cause.

When these colonies, for mutual support and counsel, resolved to convene a General Congress; Mr. Adams was appointed one of the Deputies from Massachusetts. He took his seat on the 5th of September, 1774, the memorable day of the first meeting of that august assembly, whose acts then were, and since have been the theme of universal admiration. Indeed, it may be truly averred, that as long as wisdom, constancy, unconquerable resolution,—as long as patriotism, and contempt of every danger, but that which threatens one's country—as long, to sum it all up at once, as generous and disinterested devotion, guided by talents of the highest order, shall be esteemed among men, so long will the old Congress continue to retain the first place among human assemblies, and spread its lustre over the age in which it acted.

In this same body, Mr. Jefferson took his seat on the 21st June, 1775, elected a Deputy from Virginia, in the place of Peyton Randolph. Of the estimation in which Mr. Jefferson was held, in that more than Roman Senate, though still a young man, probably the youngest in Congress, sufficient evidence will presently appear. But in the mean time let me mention to you a fact which preceded, a few days, the coming in of Mr. Jefferson; and deserves to be remembered with gratitude to his illustrious associate. It was John Adams, who, on the 15th June, 1775, nominated George Washington, "to command all the continental forces raised, and to be raised, for the defence of American liberty." It was upon that nomination the father of his country was unanimously elected. What a train of reflections here presents itself? But we must not now indulge in them.

This interesting circumstance does not appear on the printed Journals of Congress. It would seem to have been the practice not to give the names of those who made either nominations or motions. But it is stated upon the most respectable authority, whence also we derived some particulars which it may not be uninteresting to mention. The person who had been previously thought of for this high station, was General Ward of Massachusetts. As he was of the same color with Mr. Adams, it must have been a sacrifice of feeling thus to pass him by. He generously and readily made it to advance the great, good cause. A striking example of disinterestedness!—Washington, not aware of the attention of Mr. Adams, was in his seat in Congress at the time of the nomination. The instant it was made, he rose and left the hall. A beautiful instance of unaffected modesty!

But we must not dwell too long on these particulars, however delightful and refreshing. The march of events was rapidly disclosing the important truth, that submission, unconditional submission, or victory, were the only alternatives. Already had blood been shed at Lexington, Concord, and at Bunker's Hill. Already had the freemen of America, as if guided by a common impulse, met the veteran troops of Great Britain in the field, and encountered them with a determination which nothing but a deep conviction of their rights could have inspired. Already too, as we have seen, did the Congress appointed the immortal Washington to command the troops

raised, or to be raised, for the defence of American liberty. Already had they declared with the utmost solemnity, "We have counted the cost of this contest, and find nothing so dreadful as voluntary slavery." Our cause was armed with the triple armour of justice, but as yet it wanted, perhaps, a more definite purpose, a visible standard and a character that should give us a station among the nations of the earth.

On the 7th June, 1776, resolutions were moved respecting independence.* On the 10th June, a committee of the whole reported a resolution; 'That these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; and that all connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.' On the same day the consideration of this resolution was postponed to Monday, the first of July; and it was resolved, 'that in the mean while, that no time be lost, in case the Congress agree thereto, a committee be appointed to prepare a declaration of the effect of this resolution.' On the following day, a committee was appointed of which Mr. Jefferson was the first named, and Mr. Adams the second. The remainder of the committee were Dr. Franklin, Mr. Sherman, and R. R. Livingston. The duty of preparing the draught was by them committed to Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Adams. Thus were they associated in that immortal labor. On the 2d July, the resolution of independence was adopted; and on the ever memorable 4th July, 1776, the declaration reported by the committee; with some slight alterations, was agreed to and promulgated. It is now a nation's creed.

There is a point of resemblance, in the lives and characters of these illustrious men, which must not be overlooked in its bearing upon the present subject. To the natural gift of great talents, they had both added the advantages of constant laborious culture.—They came forward, disciplined and prepared by previous study, for the service and the ornament of their country.—The deep and extensive learning of Mr. Adams is familiar to all, and none of us are ignorant of the varied and uncommon acquirements of Mr. Jefferson. The late venerable Charles Thompson, a chronicle of the times of the revolution, has told me, that he well remembered the first appearance of Mr. Jefferson in Congress, that he brought with him the reputation of great attainments, particularly in political science, which he always well sustained. They had both diligently studied the history of man and of government. The example of generous devotion in ancient times, inspired their hearts with lofty patriotism. The records of ages since, showed them how accident, and fraud, and force, had sunk the great body of mankind under grinding oppression, justified at length by maxims essentially false, but which the solitary speculations of writers, however undeniably true, were unable to correct. Here then, with prophetic wisdom they perceived, and blessed be God who put it into their hearts to perceive—here they perceived was the great occasion which the patriot and the philanthropist had rather wished than hoped for, at once to fix the end and aim of the revolution by raising the standard of the rights of man.

It was no longer a mere contest for separation. National independence was dissolubly connected with civil and religious liberty. The same venerated instrument that declared our separation from Great Britain, contained also the memorable assertion, that "all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, and that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." This was the text of the revolution—the ruling principle—the hope that animated the patriot's heart and nerved the patriot's arm, when he looked forward through succeeding generations, and saw stamped upon all their institutions, the great principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence. It is in this charter—we hold no charter. Freedom is coeval with our national existence, derived to us from no man's grant or concession, but received from the Author of our being, and secured by valor, and toil, and blood of our ancestors.

This motion was made by Richard Hen-
Lee, in pursuance of instructions from the
Convention of Virginia and is understood to
have been in the terms reported by the com-
missioner of the whole.

ly inscribed upon the banner of the revolution, are still borne aloft by the strength of increasing millions. They have not been defaced nor obliterated, nor even their lustre dimmed, by lapse of time or change of circumstances. When the war of the revolution was ended, and the God of battles had crowned our country's cause with victory, the gallant soldier who had endured every privation, and exposed himself to every hazard in the field, laid down his arms in submission to their acknowledged authority. An armed nation which had conquered peace in a seven years war, was changed in an instant into a nation of citizens; and the men who had fought and bled in the cause of their country, were seen in the walks of private life confessing by their conduct, their voluntary allegiance to the truths which had been proclaimed on the great day of independence.

When, from the experience of a few years, the inefficacy of the articles of confederation had been demonstrated; these sacred principles were solemnly reiterated in the introduction of the Constitution of the United States. They are the basis of every State Constitution; and, like the air that we breathe, they belong to our very existence. He would be justly deemed an apostate, and a traitor, who should seek to destroy or weaken them. He would be held up to our approbrium and scorn, as the enemy of his country, and the enemy of mankind.

Nor has their kindly influence been confined to our own country. Throughout the world, the friends and advocates of human freedom and human rights, have found consolation and encouragement in the example thus set before them. The standard was raised for ourselves—but it was raised on high, and it was floated in triumph, visible to the nations of the civilized world, for their assurance that man is competent to self-government. Long established error, has been rebuked by their practical excellence. Systems apparently consolidated by ages, have been modified by their influence. A knowledge of the rights of man has been universally disseminated. Whenever, and wherever, any crisis in affairs, the people for a moment recover a portion of their lost power; their eager demand is for the acknowledgment of first principles in their institutions. Whenever a sovereign, alarmed by foreign menace and pressure, would rouse his people to uncommon exertion, he appeals, not to the absolute errors which he loves too well to renounce them whilst their preservation is possible; but, in such an exigency, he is obliged to speak to their own sense of their own rights, and to propose to secure them by written constitutions. This we have witnessed in our country. Monarchs and their subjects have marched forth together under this assurance, animated with unwonted energy. The last, the greatest, the most powerful incentive to vigorous exertion, has been found in that knowledge which the principles of the Declaration of Independence have diffused so extensively. Such promises, it is true, have often proved delusive. "Ease would retract laws made in pain." But the knowledge exists—the feeling is there—it cannot again be smothered or subdued. It will go on, conquering and to conquer. At this moment, such has been its mighty progress, that no man will date to ascribe, even though a princely diadem surrounded his brow, what, fifty years ago would have been thought impious to dispute. That "governments are instituted for the benefit of the people," is already established—"that they derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," cannot fail soon to follow, to the utter extirpation of the absurd heresy of the divine right of kings. In this hemisphere, a "fraternity of freedom," has been founded. The colonies of Spain, afflicted by ages of oppression, have looked upon the standard of our revolution, and been healed. They have achieved their independence; and have taken their station among the powers of the earth, as members of a family of free republics. Such has already been the spread of the light which issued from yonder hall the 4th July, 1776.

[To be concluded in our next.]

John Wilkes took great liberties with friends. Among others he was intimate with Sir Watken Lewes, and did fail to exercise his wit upon him. length the patience of Sir Watken exhausted and he said, with great remembrance, "Mr. Wilkes, I will be *your Bull* no longer." "With all my art," said Wilkes, "I never fire an *art* and!"

Course of History.

We copy the following letter from Mr. Jefferson, from the National Intelligencer of the 22d ult. It will be seen, upon perusal, that this letter was written by request and addressed to a student of the University of Virginia, prescribing a course of Ancient and Modern Historical Reading: [East. Argus.]

MONTICELLO, Oct. 23, 1825.

DEAR SIR: I do not know whether the Professors to whom Ancient and Modern History are assigned in the University, have yet decided on the Course of Historical Reading which they will recommend to their schools; if they have, I wish this letter to be considered as not written—as their course, the result of mature consideration, will be preferable to any thing I could recommend. Under this uncertainty, and the rather as you are of neither of these schools, I may hazard some general ideas, to be corrected by what they may recommend hereafter.

In all cases, I prefer original authors to compilers. For a course of Ancient History, therefore, of Greece and Rome especially, I should advise the usual suite of Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Diodorus, Livy, Caesar, Suetonius, Tacitus, and Dion, in their originals, if understood, and in translations, if not. For its continuation to the final destruction of the Empire, we must then be content with Gibbon, a compiler, and with Segur for a judicious recapitulation of the whole. After this general course, there are a number of particular Histories, filling up chasms which may be read at leisure in the progress of life, such as Arian, Q. Curtius, Polybius, Sallust, Plutarch, Dionysius, Hallam, Micali, &c. The *Ancient Universal History* should be on our shelves as a book of general reference, the most learned and most faithful perhaps, that ever was written. Its style is very plain, but perspicuous.

In Modern History, there are but two nations with whose course it is interesting to us to be intimately acquainted, to wit: France and England. For the former, Millot's *General History of France*, may be sufficient to the period when Davila commences. He should be followed by Perfixe, Sully, Voltaire's *Louis XIV and XV*, la Cretelle's *18mo* siècle, Marmontel's *Regence*, Toulougeon's *French Revolution*, and Madame de Staël's; making up, by a succession of particular Histories, the general one which they want.

Of England, there is as yet no General History as faithful as Rapin's; he may be followed by Ludlow, Fox, Belsham, Hume, and Brodie; Hume's, were it faithful, would be the finest piece of History which has ever been written by man; its unfortunate bias may be partly ascribed to the accident of his having written backwards. His maiden work was the *History of the Stuarts*; it was a first essay to try his strength before the public; and whether, as a Scotchman, he had really a partiality for that family, or thought that the lower their degradation, the more fame he should acquire by raising them up to some favor, the object of his work was an apology for them—he spared nothing, therefore, to wash them white, and to palliate their misgovernment. For this purpose, he suppressed truths, advanced falsehoods, forged authorities, and falsified records. All this is proved on him unanswerably by Brodie, but so bewitching was his style and manner, that his readers were unwilling to doubt any thing, swallowed every thing, and all England became Tories by the magic of his art. His pen revolutionized the public sentiment of that country more completely than the standing armies could ever have done, which were so much dreaded and depreacted by the patriots of that day.

Having succeeded so eminently in the acquisition of fortune and fame by this work, he undertook the history of the two preceding dynasties, the Plantagenets and Tudors. It was all important, in this second work, to maintain the thesis of his first, that "it was the People who encroached on the Sovereign, not the Sovereign who usurped on the rights of the People." And again, chap. 53, "the grievances under which the English labored, [to wit: whipping, pillorying, cropping, imprisonment, fines, &c.] when considered in themselves, without regard to the constitution, scarcely deserve the name. Nor were they either burdensome on the People's property, or any wise shocking to the natural humanity of mankind." During the constant wars, civil and foreign, which prevailed while these two families occupied the throne, it was not difficult to find abundant instances of practices the most despotic, as are wont to occur in times of violence; to make this second epoch support the third, therefore, required little garbling of authorities. And it then remained, by a third work, to make of the whole a complete History of England, on the principles on which he had advocated that of the Stuarts. This would comprehend the Saxon and Norman conquest; the former exhibiting the genuine form and political principles of the people, constituting the nation, and founded in the rights of man—the latter built on conquest and physical force, not at all affecting moral rights, nor even assented to by the free will of the vanquished. The battle of Hastings indeed was lost. But the natural rights of the nation were not staked on the event of a single battle. Their will to recover the Saxon constitution, continued unabated, and was at the bottom of all the unsuccessful insurrections which succeeded in subsequent times. The victors and the vanquished continued in a state of living hostility, and the nation may still say, after losing the battle of Hastings—

—What, tho' the field is lost?
All is not lost; the unconquerable will
And study of revenge, immortal hate,
And courage never to submit or yield.

The Government of a nation may be usurped by the forcible intrusion of an individual into the throne—but to conquer it will so as to rest the right on that, the only legitimate basis, requires long acquiescence and cessation of all opposition. The Whig Historians of England, therefore, have always gone back to the Saxon period for the true principles of their constitution; while the Tories, and Hume, their Corypheus, date it from the Norman conquest, and hence conclude, that the continual claim by the nation, of the good old Saxon laws, and the struggle to recover them, were "encroachments of the People on the crown, and not usurpations of the crown on the People."

Hume, with Brodie, should be the last History of England to be read. If first read, Hume makes an English Tory, from whence it is an easy step to American Toryism—but there is a History by Baxter, in which,

abridging somewhat by leaving out some entire incidents as less interesting now than when Hume wrote, he has given the rest in the identical words of Hume, except that when he comes to a fact falsified, he states it truly, and when to a suppression of truth, he supplies it; never otherwise changing a word; it is in fact an editio expurgata of Hume. Those who shrink from the volume of Rapin, may read this first, and from this lay a first foundation in a basis of truth.

For Modern Continental History, a very general idea may be first aimed at, leaving for future and occasional reading, the particular Histories of such countries as may excite curiosity at the time. This may be obtained from Mallet's *Northern Antiquities*, Voltaire's *Esprit et mœurs des Nations*, Millot's *Modern History*, Russell's *Modern Europe*, Hallam's *Middle Ages*, and Robertson's *Charles V*.

You ask what book I would recommend to be first read in Law. I am very glad to find from a conversation with Mr. Gilmer, that he considers Coke Littleton, as methodized by Thomas, as unquestionably the best elementary work, and the one which will be the textbook of his school. It is now as agreeable reading as Blackstone, and much more profound.

I pray you to consider this hasty and imperfect sketch as intended merely to prove my wish to be useful to you, and that, with it you will accept the assurance of my esteem and respect.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

FOREIGN.

From London and Paris Journals to the 14th August, received at Boston.

ENGLAND. The intelligence of the stoppage of the intercourse between the United States and the West India Colonies, is confirmed.—The Order in Council on this subject is given in the papers, from which it appears that the prohibition is to take place from and after the first of December next. We observe that Canada and the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were not included in the prohibition. The London Courier remarks, relative to this matter as follows: [Best. States.]

"The interruption of this trade with the United States, which is thus forced upon us by the continual refusal of the American Government to place our ships, engaged in that trade, upon the footing of the most favored nation, in the ports of the United States, is, we conceive, a fortunate event for British shipping, which cannot but receive encouragement from the interruption of the trade now carried on in American bottoms, and with cargoes from the United States.

"To the Countries in the north of Europe, which possess, in common with our North American provinces, the means of supplying the wants of our West Indian colonies in flour, staves, and lumber, and which are willing to trade with those colonies, upon terms which the United States decline, this intelligence cannot fail to be highly interesting and important."

A meeting has been held at Manchester to take into consideration the state of public distress. 2500 were admitted, and a large crowd was assembled without the doors of the hall. Resolutions were passed, and a very energetic address to the king adopted.

It is confidently stated that the directors of the Bank of England have determined upon establishing a Branch in Liverpool. A branch has been established at Leeds.

William Wakefield, brother to the fellow that ran off with Miss Turner, and indicted with him, had eloped from his bail. It was said that he left Lancaster in female attire. E. G. Wakefield had been admitted to bail, and his trial was to come on in a few days.

Miss Stephens is singing at Liverpool with great applause. Mr. Macready, Mrs. Macready, and his sister, Miss Macready, have taken their passage in the Canada, Capt. Rogers, for the 1st September.

The King's new palace in St. James' Park is to be covered in by the end of October.

Ministers are occupied seriously with retrenchments in the customs department. One of the Commissioners states that 25,000*l.* can be saved in his department alone every year.

Mr. Gallatin transacted business for the first time with Mr. Canning, at the foreign office, on the 12th ult.

The New Thames Tunnel has proceeded about sixty feet from the shaft under the bed of the river; a solid blue clay being as yet the only soil the workmen have met with.

IRELAND. In Ireland the distress is very great. The statement exhibited to Mr. Peel, is indeed a melancholy one.

—The whole moral and physical face of the country is changed. It is said that no subscriptions, however liberal, can be of the slightest service.

The state of Dublin is thus described in the Evening Post of that city:—"Fever is making the most frightful progress through the city; the Dysentery has set in, and Hunger is stalking about the streets, assuming, in several instances, the tone of menace and desperation. There should be again a general meeting called for a petition to the King, praying his Majesty to convene Parliament forthwith, for the purpose of considering and devising the best means of averting the most dreadful scourge that ever visited the nation."

RUSSIA. Great preparations are making at Moscow for the coronation of Nicholas. The British Ambassador, the

Duke of Devonshire, has hired the largest and handsomest private residence in Moscow, for which he has to pay for the time being, 2,500*l.* He is said to be "doing the thing in style."

THE CONSPIRATORS. The Ukase of the Emperor, promulgating the judgment of the High Court for the trial of the late Conspirators, with papers and lists of the condemned, occupy thirteen columns of the Official Gazette of St. Petersburg. The persons convicted and sentenced were divided into twelve classes by the Court. The first class consisted of thirty-six, who were condemned to suffer death. But of these thirty-one had had their punishment commuted to labor for life in the mines. The other five were hung on the 24th July. They were, 1. Ryleeff, a second lieutenant on half pay, and the editor of a journal. 2. Kalovsky. 3. Bestojeff Michael, a Captain of the Imperial Guards on half pay. 4. Pestel, a Colonel of Infantry; and 5. Serge Maura-vrieff, a Lt. Col. of Infantry. By the laws of Russia persons condemned to be hung are ordered to be quartered; but the last part of the sentence was dispensed with. Those whose punishment was commuted to labor in the mines, were informed of the fact in the night of the 23d; and at the time of the execution of the others, such of them as belonged to the army were exhibited before the assembled troops, and were degraded by having their swords broken over their heads, grey caps put on them, and their swords, epaulets, and decorations thrown in a burning chadron, and consumed. This commutation of punishment has been considered as worse than death itself. Those sentenced to work in the silver mines, which include all great criminals, are sent to the mines on the China frontier; and have to make a journey of nearly 900 English miles, and on foot, fastened together by a long chain. Those who are let down into the mines for life are considered as already dead; the prayers for the dead are said over them, and earth is thrown over their bodies, as on a corpse that is interred. Hardly one condemned to this servitude ever returns to the surface of the earth; as the unwholesomeness of the abode soon destroys the strongest constitutions.—They are already deprived of their titles and names, and receive that of a vagabond.

—Of those who have thus been sentenced are the Prince Trowitzkoi, and Prince Volkonski. Some others are sentenced to other mines, and for different periods.

The Emperor has presented to General Tutischeff the order of St. Alexander Nevsky, decorated with diamonds as a mark of his approbation of the services of the General as President of the Court of Inquiry on the Conspirators.

DENMARK. According to a report on Public Institutions recently made to the King of Denmark, there are in the kingdom 1143 schools of mutual instruction, and 564 other schools; many of which have been established in 1826.

New measures have been taken in Denmark to promote Vaccination; among others, it has been ordered, that no children shall have their baptism confirmed, and no persons be married, unless they are furnished with proofs of having been vaccinated, or had the small pox.

GERMANY. By an edict recently published in Austria it is decreed, that "every slave shall become free the moment he touches the soil of Austria, or even one of her ships."

In a dreadful thunderstorm at Vienne, on the 6th August, three Priests were killed by lightning while officiating at the chancel. The damage by the elements the present summer has been unusually extensive and melancholy.

FRANCE. In France they build ships for the Turks. A sixty gun frigate was attempted to be launched in Marseilles, but she stuck on the plane. The same accident also happened to a corvette for the Egyptians.

Paris, Aug. 10—14. The appointment of *M. de Cheverus* to be Archbishop of Bordeaux, has occasioned an unusual, but as regards him, highly honorable proceeding. On his nomination being known at Montauban, a deputation of six of the most respectable Magistrates repaired to Paris, to solicit His Majesty not to deprive them of their worthy Bishop; but they were too late—the appointment had been made, and the King duly appreciated the flattering compliment to the object of his choice contained in the application. If any thing can reconcile the modern French to the Clergy, it must be the appointment of such able, learned and liberal Prelates as *M. de Cheverus*. *M. Dubourg* formerly Bishop of New-Orleans, has been nominated to the Bishopric of Montauban.

The King at the instance of the Dauphine, has ordered the purchase of silks of Lyons, to the amount of 300,000*fr.*

HAVRE. The five millions of francs which have arrived in the *Hebe*, from Hayti, is in Spanish gold. The money is accompanied by *M. Segny Villavalcin*, a gentleman of color, and private Secretary to President Boyer. He bears the commission of Commissary of the Go-

vernment, and will see that the indemnity of his country is properly deposited. The sum received completes the first term of the payment of the indemnity; and is evidence of the excellent faith and punctuality of the Haytian Republic. *M. Lagrèze*, son of the Haytian Secretary of State, also came passenger in the *Hebe*.

SPAIN. By the last accounts from Madrid it appears that in consequence of the recent events in Portugal, the government of Spain was directing all its attention to prevent and to avoid the evils that threatened it, if by any misfortune those that were evil disposed should succeed in sowing the doctrines that have been proclaimed at Lisbon.

The Spanish Constitutionalists in England are in dreadful distress. They are on the point of perishing for want. In the village of Somerstown about 170 of them reside, and the neighborhood (which is a very poor one) has formed a subscription of a penny a week each person, for the relief of these exiled patriots.

PORTUGAL. The news from Portugal does not possess much interest. Some anti-constitutional movements are said to have taken place in the Provinces. Fresh troubles had broken out at Oporto, Evora, &c. and the province of Tras-os-Montes, in particular was greatly agitated.

In Spain and on the frontiers of Portugal there is a good deal of disturbance. A Portuguese regiment mutined at Braganza, and 200 men deserted into Spain. The whole of the 17th regiment at Estremoz is deserted into Spain. At Villaviciosa 180 Cavalry of the 2d regiment did the same. A brigade of Artillery attempted to desert, but was cut to pieces. The troops that went to Spain were well received, but immediately disarmed.

In Portugal the partisans of Don Miguel are endeavoring to obstruct the establishment of the new charter.

Paris, Aug. 10—14. The *Moniteur* has at length announced some authentic advices from Portugal. The new Constitution, it will be seen, has not given that entire satisfaction which the Lisbon accounts asserted, and which the official Proclamations of the Regency have indicated. It is now admitted that many of the Priests, several of the nobility, and some corps of the army, have opposed the new Charter, and threaten to disturb the public repose. Troubles have existed in the province Trasos-Montes.—At Braganza and Estremoz, two regiments, on being called upon to take the oath to support the Charter, rose in revolt, and marched into Spain, with their arms, baggage, and munitions of all kinds—headed by two Brigadiers. A corps of 180 cavalry have also passed into Spain from Villaviciosa; and a brigade of artillery which attempted to leave Chaves, has been cut to pieces. The troops have been well received in Spain.

The Infant Michael has given his adhesion to the new Constitution, without any reservation.

TRERK. Rumors are afloat that a treaty has been concluded between Great Britain, Russia, and Prussia, which embraces the great principles on which the affairs of Turkey and Greece are to be settled—this if true will be waited for with great anxiety.

In Constantinople an order has been issued to forbid all servants and slaves from appearing in the streets after sunset. The new soldiers (who replaced the Janizaries at the palace of the ambassadors) have been detected in a conspiracy against the government. They intended to burn the city. They were arrested and executed.

THE GREEKS. Contributions for the Greeks are pouring in from Germany. A second remittance of \$40,000 has been sent to Mr. Eynard.

The King of Bavaria has subscribed 4000*l.* for the cause of the Greeks. It was reported, though very loosely, that Lord Cochrane, had gained a victory over the Egyptian fleet.

Paris, Aug. 13. We have no certain accounts of the arrival of Lord Cochrane in Greece and the reports on the subject appear to be anticipations. It has been reported too that he had arrived at Malta.

The piracies of the Greek mis-tics have been much diminished since their denunciation by the Greek Senate. The European and other nations have made great efforts to destroy these freebooters; and it is mentioned as an extraordinary fact, that no less than five protecting squadrons were recently collected at Smyrna, namely:—A strong Austrian squadron under *M. de Paulucci*;—A French one under Admiral de Rigny;—An English one composed of a ship of the line, five frigates, and several brigs, under Admiral *Neale*;—A Sardinian one under Com. *Serra*, composed of a frigate, a corvette, and a brig; and the American squadron, under Commodore *Rodgers*, composed of a ship of the line of 80 guns, a frigate, two corvettes, and two schooners.—It is added, that this last Commander in addition to the protection of the American trade in the Archipelago, is charged with the negotiation of a Commercial Treaty with the Porte; one of the stipulations of which

to be, that American vessels may pass the Hellespont as British and other vessels are allowed to do.

Letters said to be from Constantinople mention that the plague had made its appearance in that capital, and that three of the Ministers had been attacked by it in their palaces; that the Emperor, to raise funds had sold 700 of his women, and 72 Eunuchs, for 700,000 piastres; that the famous Banker, Z. Zen Schepchi, had been hung on the 14th July, for having given an asylum to his brother, an officer of the Janizaries; and that his property, to the amount of fifty millions of piastres, had been confiscated; That two other Bankers, three Armenians, and an *Ulema*, had also been executed, and their estates confiscated; that the new troops, in violation of the Koran, had been allowed to take wine; and that no persons were allowed to appear in the streets after sunset! These accounts will be seen to be in the whole sale line; and as they have the authority of being private letters communicated to the Constitutionelle, the public, from past experience, will readily see how much of implicit confidence they are entitled to. Other accounts give almost an entire reverse of the picture.

DOMESTIC.

[From the New-Haven Register.]

BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL. The late arrivals furnish us with an important Order in Council, published in the London Gazette of August 18; but which appears to have been adopted on the 28th of July. It prohibits our direct trade with the British West Indies from and after the first of December, 1826, with the hope of Good Hope and the Island of Ceylon from and after the first of March, 1827—with New-Holland and Van Dieman's land from and after the first of May, 1827. The order further directs, "that there shall be charged on all vessels of the United States which shall enter any of the ports of his Majesty's possessions on the Continent of North America, with articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said States, or which until the said first day of December, 1826, shall enter with any such articles any of the ports of his Majesty's possessions in the West Indies, or South America, or in the Bahama Islands, or in the Bermuda or Somer Islands, a duty of 4*s.* 3*d.* sterling for each and every ton burden of such vessels, equal, as nearly as may be to 94 cents of the money of the United States, and being the difference between the tonnage duty payable by vessels of the United States, and British vessels entering any of the ports of the United States, from any ports of his Majesty's dominions in America, or the West Indies; and further an addition of ten per cent." to the duties set forth in the act of Parliament passed in the sixth year of the present king's reign.

This order will of course have an important bearing upon our West India trade. It puts us on the same footing, in that respect, that we were on four or five years ago, when our trade with the British West Indies could only be carried on, indirectly, through the neutral Islands. Such will be the course of our trade after the first of December—and until that time our vessels will be charged with ten per cent. additional duties on certain articles, and an additional tonnage duty of 94 cents per ton. The same additional duties will also be imposed on all our vessels hereafter, entering the ports of Canada or Nova Scotia; in other respects the order does not affect our intercourse with those provinces.

The object of this order is, if possible, to throw the direct West India trade into the hands of "his Majesty's" loyal subjects, in the cold regions of Canada and Nova Scotia,—but the islands will not relish the regulation at all. We presume that this subject will engage the early attention of our present able Minister at the British Court. No man will watch the interests of the United States with a more vigilant eye than Mr. Gallatin, and we cannot but hope that this matter will be speedily and satisfactorily arranged under his auspices. Should however the British government persist in the measure, our own Congress will doubtless resort to countervailing restrictions upon British vessels.

[From the Boston Statesman.]

COLONIAL TRADE. The New-York Enquirer, a few days ago, speaking of the new order in council, putting an end to our commerce with the British West Indies after the 1st of December, observed, that:

"During the last Session of Congress Mr. Lloyd, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill into Congress, the subject of which was to place the British tonnage in our ports on the same footing which she had placed ours on in her ports."

Subsequently a correspondent of that paper, has furnished the following corrections of the statement of the editor: "The bill alluded to was not introduced by Mr. Lloyd, but by Gen. Smith, and it was supposed by what is called in court language, 'the factious opposition' in the Senate. It was opposed by Mr. Lloyd, and by the friends of the Cabinet, and, with two or three exceptions, by them only. A motion to

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stable upon the table was made by
Gen. Harrison, of Ohio, and carried by
aye and nays as follows:—

Ayes—Barton, Benton, Boulogne, Chandler,
Edwards, Harrison, Holmes, Johnson, of Lou-
isiana, Kane, Lloyd, Marks, Noble, Reed,
Robbins, Ruggles, Sanford—16.
Nays—Berrien, Branch, Chase, Dickerson,
Harper, King, of Alabama, Macon, Rowan,
Smith, Tazewell, Van Buren, White, Wil-
liams, Woolbury—11.

So far from Mr. Lloyd's supporting the
bill, he made, as chairman of the Com-
mittee of Commerce, a most elaborate
report against the measure. Mr. Taze-
well of Virginia, openly said that the
Cabinet were opposed to a necessary
and proper act of legislation, because
they wished to have the effect of accom-
plishing the same object by negotiation
and diplomatic address.

Whatever the motive may have been,
it is certain that the defeat of a mea-
sure which would have prevented the
present unfortunate state of our com-
mercial intercourse with the British col-
onies, was carried mainly by the im-
mediate friends and supporters of the ad-
ministration."

GEORGIA AND THE CREEKS. The Au-
gusta Chronicle states on the authority
of a gentleman from the neighborhood
of the Creek Nation, that the Surveyors
have gone out to survey the Creek
lands, according to the Governor's order
—that the Indians have sent a remon-
strance against it to the General Gov-
ernment, a copy of which they have
also transmitted to Gov. Troup; and
the Creeks, generally, of both parties,
are decidedly opposed to the Surveyors
entering upon the lands before the first
of January. He further informs, that
the Indians had had a Council meeting,
at which Col. Crowell had been present,
and had paid the money to the Chiefs,
according to the provisions of the New
Treaty—that none of it was paid to the
McIntosh party, as the Government had
made other provisions for them—that
Commissioners from the Indians had
gone out to the West, to make prepara-
tions for the entire emigration in Janu-
ary—and that the McIntosh party had
been numbered at the Council, and
amounted to 130 men, rank and file.

American Mercury.

CLERICAL MOVEMENTS. The Rev. Mr.
Hogan we believe is well known in Phi-
ladelphia, if not in this city, and has
been distinguished as the cause of con-
siderable commotion in the former place.
He has recently paid a visit to New-
Jersey, and in some dispute the Rev.
Gentleman sent his antagonist a chal-
lenge to fight a duel. Instead of meet-
ing Mr. Hogan in the usual way, now
with "Bell Book and candle," but with
hair triggers, "lint, proboscis and plai-
ster," he very fairly handed him over
to the Grand Jury, and he was indicted
for challenging "against the statute in
such cases made and provided;" but
the Rev. Gentleman not recognizing any
court, except the ecclesiastical court,
refused to obey the mandates of the law,
and actually drew a pair of pistols on
the officers—put them at defiance, and
came off to New-York. Here he was
arrested as a fugitive from justice, and
lodged in Bridewell. An attempt was
made without effect, to liberate him by
habeas corpus, and his friends inter-
fered.—They obtained and paid for his
passage to Liverpool, on board the Wil-
liam Byrnes, and Mr. Hogan was escort-
ed on board, bag and baggage, and set
sail with a fair wind. When in sight of
the light-house, the Rev. Gentleman
turned to the Captain, told him he was
forced on board his vessel against his
will, and if he did not put him on board
the pilot boat then under the lee, he
would, on his arrival at Liverpool arrest
him for false imprisonment. Capt. Hack-
staff, thus addressed by one of his pas-
sengers, and not relishing legal process
at the end of the voyage, sent Mr. Ho-
gan on board the pilot boat, from which
he was transferred at his own desire to
the President, bound for Charleston,
she under full sail, clearing the Light-
House, and in a few days the Rev. Mr.
Hogan may reach the capitol of South
Carolina, and "further the deponent
saith not."

Mr. Hogan is a man of talent, and
taking his whole career into considera-
tion it strikes us that he should have
pursued the career of arms rather than
the mild profession of the Church.

N. Y. Enquirer.

GEORGETOWN, Sept. 15.
We begin to long earnestly for the
"coming in" of our Yankee friends,
with their apples, onions, cabbage,
cheese, codfish and potatoes; and, even
if they please, a little bacon. There is
not a pound of that article for sale in
Georgetown. A little fresh Goshen But-
ter too, is much wanted to grease our
"Sweet Carolinas."

We have sometimes heard a com-
plaint, that "these Yankees carry off
all the money from the country;" But
get we nothing in return? The barn-
yard turkey is pleased to take the very
centre of the dish, that the round Irish
potatoes may flank and front him, and
also bring up the rear, and the wild duck
that feeds and flutters in the fields, is
never so comfortable as when under a
net press of Wethersfield onions. But
not to particularize—our friends bring
us many acceptable things; and we say
God speed them.

THE OBSERVER.

PARIS, THURSDAY, OCT. 12, 1826.

Some time since we briefly noticed
an answer to the Jackson Circular by
Mr. Roberts, written with a force and
spirit calculated to produce considera-
ble effect upon the minds of the com-
munity. This it seems has called forth
a replication from Mr. Eaton, a Senator
in Congress and the biographer of Gen.
Jackson, occupying about ten columns
in the American Sentinel. It is intended
as a defence of the whole public
course of Gen. Jackson. The spirit in
which it is written is highly deserving
of commendation, casting no reproaches
upon the more fortunate rival of his
favorite candidate, heaping upon him no
unfounded accusations. The claims or
qualifications of Mr. Adams and other
opposing candidates are passed over
with the most studied neglect, the writ-
ter being apparently disposed to rest
the pretensions of Gen. Jackson upon his
positive rather than comparative
merit. He labors most to rescue him
from the imputation cast upon him in
the letter of Mr. Roberts, of having re-
tired from inferior stations to make way
for those who could be more useful, and
resigning every civil employment he
ever held. On this point we cannot
but think the defence most weak and
unsuccessful; for the writer himself ad-
mits that Jackson did resign the various
civil employments which he held, and
professed to do it in order to make way
for better men; but this Mr. Eaton at-
tributes to that modesty and diffidence
of his own powers and qualifications
which is ever the accompaniment and
indication of real merit. Whether a
man of Jackson's known ambition, and
who himself professes to act upon the
principle, that public office is not to be
sought for, or rejected when offered,
would resign those which he held mere-
ly from a distrust of his own abilities,
let others judge. Some may be so un-
charitable as to suppose that he resign-
ed one, in order to obtain another. Such
feelings as those attributed to Gen. Jack-
son, we should naturally suppose would
lead a man to decline office, rather than
resign it. But he felt or at least discov-
ered no squeamishness of this kind when
consenting to become a candidate for the
Presidency. Whatever may have been
the motives of his conduct, whether mo-
desty or ambition, the course is so un-
common that it deserves commendation
for its novelty, and we only regret, that
the same feeling did not continue to in-
fluence his conduct to the present time.

With regard to his conduct at New-Or-
leans, and during the Seminole war which
Mr. E. appears to think it necessary to
defend, the facts have long since been
before the public, and a diversity of op-
inion respecting it has prevailed, and will
probably continue. However commendable
his conduct may have been on these
occasions, it will not materially affect
the question of his talents and qualifi-
cations for the Presidency, which if we
recollect right was the principal ground
of Mr. Roberts' objection to him, unless
we are disposed to admit, that a good of-
ficer will necessarily make a good Presi-
dent. We see no grounds for denying
to Gen. Jackson the merit of having
been a good soldier, and as little for sup-
posing that he is better qualified than
any other man for the Presidency. Some
of his adherents appear disposed to place
his pretensions upon the score of grati-
tude, and to think that from his past ser-
vices he may claim any office, even the
highest, as a right. For ourselves we
frankly confess that we do not under-
stand the meaning of the word grati-
tude, when used in this way, and would
thank any one to inform us what is
meant by the gratitude a nation owes to
an individual, and what are the obliga-
tions it imposes?

CONGRESS AT PANAMA. Any thing
relative to the proceedings of this body,
which occupied so much of the time and
attention of our National Legislature
during their last Session, must be read
with interest. The speech of Mr. Vi-
daurre the member from Peru, at the
opening of this Congress, has been
translated and published in several
papers. We have perused it with
care and attention, in hopes of learning
from it something of the objects intend-
ed to be effected by this Convention,
and the nature of the subjects which
would occupy its deliberations, concern-
ing which, there was so much dispute
and so little information during the de-
bates of last winter. We cannot say
that our labor has been repaid by any
definite information. This speech, like
many others which we have been
favored, is rather declamatory and ob-
scure, than solid and instructive. Per-
haps it was to be expected that an
opening speech should be, rather gen-
eral than particular,—rhetorical than ar-
gumentative.

After a few general remarks upon the
older governments of the world, China,
Greece, Rome, England, &c. he comes
to what he calls the basis of their con-
stitution, which he comprises under
the three general heads, of *Peace with the
whole world; free commerce with all na-
tions; and religious toleration;* to which
he adds abolition of slavery and perfect
equality of privileges. Then in speak-

ing of themselves, he observes, two dan-
gers are principally to be avoided; first
the desire of aggrandizement in one
State at the expense of another, and se-
condly the possibility that some ambi-
tious individual will aspire to enslave
and tyrannise over his fellow-citizens.
The first, is to be guarded against, by
making the whole the protectors of each
part. The second danger, is to be pro-
vided against in a similar manner, by
making the whole confederacy guaran-
tee the liberty and independence of each
member of it. He then takes a review
of the conduct of Spain towards them,
and advises an increase of their naval
and military force, and by decisive mea-
sures to compel the mother country, to
give up her present measures of hostil-
ity, and to acknowledge their indepen-
dence. In conclusion, he exhorts them
to forget all other distinctions in the
name of brothers.

This is a general outline of the speech
of the member from Peru. We have
been somewhat particular in our ac-
count of it, as many have not had an op-
portunity of reading it. It will be per-
ceived, that the objects here proposed,
relate to the international regulations of
the States and their intercourse with
each other. There seems nothing here
proposed, which can call for the inter-
ference or demand the assistance of for-
eign Commissioners. Will our Commis-
sioners presume to dictate to them the
manner in which their internal concerns
shall be regulated, or even obtrude their
advice upon questions of this nature?
Or will they enter into an alliance of-
fensive and defensive guarantying the
liberty and independence of the South
American States against the attacks of
any foreign power, the encroachments of
particular States or the ambition of in-
dividuals, or will their duties be confin-
ed merely to commercial regulations?
The formation of alliances, is prohibited
by the instructions given to our Commis-
sioners, and as yet we have seen nothing
which even indicates, that the powers in-
trusted to the South American Commis-
sioners are such, as will admit of their
binding the States they represent, by
any treaties or stipulations they may
make with other nations. They are not
a federative power, forming a single
whole, but independent powers; treating
with each other as such, and any com-
pact entered into with them must be the
act, not of a majority, but of the whole
in order to be binding on all. Any dis-
senting State, would not be bound by the
acts of the rest. Any commercial treat-
ies we may wish to make with them,
might have been entered into by means
of accredited agents already there. It
is true that no evil may be expected to
result from the mission under the res-
trictive instructions given, we only fear
that no good may be derived from it, and
probably the advisers of it did not ex-
pect much. We should not have notic-
ed this subject at all, were it not for the
interest we imagined all must feel, in
whatever would indicate or form a
ground for even conjecture, as to the
views of the members of this body.

A new periodical work has been com-
menced in Paris, called the *American
Review*, which is devoted entirely to the
affairs of this hemisphere. It is said by
one of the daily political papers that
such a work could not have appeared
at a more favorable moment. All eyes
are turned to America. The daily jour-
nals of Europe relate the events which
happen in this country, but hitherto
they possessed no philosophical work
which connected these events, showed
their causes and effects, explained our
institutions, or took pains to ascertain
exactly our great resources and rapid
progress in civilization. The *French
American Review* will be of great ser-
vice to commerce, political liberty and
science.—*Noah.*

[From the Portland Argus.]

WHITE MOUNTAINS.
At a meeting of the citizens of this town,
at the Town Hall, on the evening of the
26th ult. held by adjournment from the 12th
ult. for the purpose of hearing the report and
statements of their Committee in relation to
the White Mountains Notch Road, so called,
the following Report was read:

The Committee appointed by the citi-
zens of Portland, on the 12th instant, to
view and examine the road passing the
White Mountains, commonly called the
Notch Turnpike, and to make inquiry
as to other routes to the State of Ver-
mont, having explored the country
round about those Mountains, as well as
the obstructions brought by the slips or
avalanches from the sides of the moun-
tains into said road during the late
fresher,—Report as follows, viz. first,
that the Notch road, so called, can be
repaired, and that if proper exertions
are made immediately, it can be render-
ed a safe and convenient road for sleighs
to pass the approaching winter, at an
expense of 2000 dollars, and that from
5 to 6000 dollars, judiciously expended,
will fully repair the road and place it
in as good a state as before the late
fresher. In making this estimate your
Committee, not only examined the ob-
structions and breaches in the road
themselves, but three persons of skill
in repairing roads, who in company with
two of the Directors of the Turnpike
corporation, attended your Committee
over the whole Turnpike, with whom
they advised and consulted, and if re-

quested, your Committee can exhibit
their estimation of repairing every rod
of the road damaged.—The whole ex-
tent of which probably does not exceed
5 or 6 miles, including bridges, all of
which, save one, are swept off.—From
Judge Hall's in Bartlett, to Mr. Craw-
ford's senior, a distance of 7 miles; your
Committee estimate the expense of
making a good winter road, at \$600;
from thence to the Notch House, 6
miles, \$200, and from thence to the top or
through the Notch, 2 miles, \$1000, and
from thence to Mr. Crawford's junior,
4 miles, \$200, amounting in the whole
to \$2000. If this sum is furnished the
Turnpike Corporation by the public,
your Committee have assurances from
the present Directors of said Turnpike,
so far as they have the power, that they
will cause a good winter road to be
made, this fall, and fully repair the road
for carriages the next summer, and that
the gates on said Turnpike shall not be
erected until the road is completely re-
paired.

The distance from Richard Odell,
Esq'r. in Conway, to Littleton Village,
is about 50 miles, through the Notch,
and the routes on the South and North
sides of the Mountains, about the same
distance; but for many years three
quarters of the travel will pass over
the Notch road; and it is yet question-
able, whether roads on the North side
of the Mountains will ever be made
tolerably convenient for carriages.

The people residing in New-Hamp-
shire and Vermont, West of the Moun-
tains, who come to our market, in the
winter, your Committee found well dis-
posed to aid in opening the roads; but
they are now obliged in the summer
season to carry their produce to Boston,
60 miles farther than the distance to
Portland, on account of the unfinished
road through Breton and Bethlehem
woods, to Littleton Village, a distance of
about 20 miles; and they now suggest
that they will make that road as good as
most Turnpikes; that they may be en-
abled to attend our market in the sum-
mer season; provided the people resid-
ing East of the Mountains will repair
the Notch road.

All which is respectfully submitted.
J. M. GERRISH, } Committee.
N. KINSMAN, }
Portland, Sept. 26, 1826.

It is said President ADAMS will not re-
turn to Washington till the middle of
October.

Married,
In Waterford, Mr. Charles Fairley, of
Portland, to Miss Rebecca Hamlin, of the
former place.—Mr. Josiah Ellsworth to Miss
Ann Atherton.

Died,
In this town, on the 4th inst. Miss Maria
Willis, aged 25.
In Greenwood, Mrs. Louisa, wife of Col.
Cyprian Cole, aged 32 years.

JOSEPH G. COLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HAS taken the Office recently occupied
by the Hon. Enoch LINCOLN, where
he will attend to such business as may be
intrusted to his care.
Paris, Sept. 29, 1826. 118

PROTECTION
Insurance Company.
THE PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,
was incorporated by the Legislature of
the State of Connecticut in the year 1825,
and its office is located at Hartford in that
State. Its Capital, is One Hundred and Fifty
Thousand Dollars, with liberty to increase it
to Half a Million, whenever the business of
the institution may render it expedient. The
whole of the first named sum, (\$150,000), is
vested in Bank funds, mortgages, and indorsed
notes, and on the shortest notice can be
cashied and applied to the payment of losses.
The Company, expect to deserve the confi-
dence of the public, by doing business on as
favorable terms as any other similar institu-
tion, and by the utmost fairness and liberal-
ity in all their dealings.
The subscriber, having been appointed
agent for this Company, will insure against
losses by fire, the property of those who may
make application to him, at his office, where
the terms will be made known.
JOSEPH G. COLE,
Paris, Oct. 6, 1826. 119

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
FOR SALE at PUBLIC AUCTION on
SATURDAY the 21st day of October inst.
at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the
late dwelling-house of LUTHER RYERSON, de-
ceased, in Paris—the following Articles, being
part of the Personal Estate of said deceased,
to wit:

4 COWS;
1 Yoke of OXEN;
23 SHEEP;
1 SWINE;
1 SLIEGH;
And sundry
FARMING UTENSILS.
CUSHMAN RYERSON, Admr.
Paris, Oct. 4, 1826. 119

STRAYED
SOME TIME since, a
black YEARLING BULL,
with a crop off of one
ear;—whoever will give
information, where he
may be found shall be paid for their trouble.
ASA BARTON.
Paris, Oct. 9, 1826.

Almanacks for 1827.
JUST received and for sale at the Oxford
Bookstore, by the hundred, dozen, or
single, the
Maine Farmers' Almanack for 1827.
Paris, Oct. 12

DR. J. HOLMES
OFFERS his services in any business in
the line of the Medical Profession, trust-
ing that his opportunities have been such as
to encourage him confidently to engage in its
duties.
Apply at his Room, at the House now
occupied by Mr. J. A. Robinson.
Paris, Sept. 26, 1826. *117

DR. ALBINA HALL
WOULD respectfully inform the inhabi-
tants of Paris and its vicinity, that he
has returned to the town, agreeable to pre-
vious arrangements, and taken a Room at
Mr. S. Norris' Inn, opposite the Court-house,
where he will be happy to attend to any
business he may be favored with in the
line of his profession; flatter himself that
his qualifications are such as to entitle him
to the confidence of the public.
The following is a copy of a writing which
he received at the close of his business in
Landaff, (N. H.) signed by the three Select-
men of the town and many others:
"THIS CERTIFIES to whom it may concern;
that Dr. ALBINA HALL has resided in the
town of Landaff the term of three years and
six months.—The subscribers hesitate not to
say he has given general satisfaction in the
Practice of Medicine and Surgery.—Dated
at Landaff, Sept. 1826."
Paris, Oct. 1, 1826. *118

Attorney at Law.
D. ROBINSON STRAW
HAS opened an Office in the town of SAN-
GERVILLE, and County of Penobscot,
where he will attend with promptness and
fidelity to such business as may be intrusted
to his care.
Sangerville, Aug. 22, 1826. *117

Webster's Chemistry.
RICHARDSON & LORD,
No. 223, Washington-street, Boston,
HAVE lately published—A Manual of
Chemistry, designed as a text book for
the use of students and persons attending Lec-
tures on Chemistry. By JOHN W. WEBSTER,
M. D. Lecturer on Chemistry in Harvard
University.—With 9 plates, containing nearly
200 engravings of apparatus. Price \$4.
This work has been adopted as a text
book at Cambridge and Amherst Colleges,
and at the U. S. Military Academy, West
Point.
Orders for the work may be addressed to
the publishers.
August 24. 1wom3m *112

NEW FALL GOODS.
G. C. LYTFORD
(At No. 6, Boyd's Buildings, Middle-street,)
HAS JUST RECEIVED

30 PACKAGES
British, French,
American and India
GOODS.
—AMONG WHICH ARE—
1400 yards Scotch & Tartan PLAIDS.
1300 " Black, Color'd, & Figur'd
BOMBASTETS.
3000 " CALICOES, elegant Patterns.
2500 " BROWN SHEETINGS,
at 12 1/2 cts. per yard.
1300 " Do. Do. at 15 cts.
600 " Do. Do. at 1s.
1000 " BLEACHED SHEETINGS,
from 1s. to 22 cts.
1500 " BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,
from 12 1/2 to 20 cts.
750 " FACTORY GINGHAMS.
450 " BEDTICKINGS.
50 BLACK LACE VELS.
Blue, Black, Olive, Claret, Brown &
Mixed BROADCLOTHS; CASIMERES; Lad-
ies' Habit Cloths; Satinets; Flan-
nels; Cambrics; Muslins; Linens;
Ribbons; Nankin and Canton Crapes;
Black Twilled Silks; Italian Silks;
Black Figured Silks; Worsted Hosiery;
Fine assortment Gloves; Dimities; Nor-
wich Crapes; Elegant London Bomba-
zines, &c. &c. &c.
All of which are selling Rapidly
AT UNUSUAL LOW PRICES.—
Portland, Sept. 1826. 6w 116

NEW BOOKS!
JUST received and for sale at the Oxford
Bookstore—Worcester's Gazetteer, 2 vols.
octavo, latest edition; Morse's Universal
Geography, 2 vols. octavo; Abernethy's
Surgical and Physiological Works; Good's
Study of Medicine; Johnson on the Liver;
Bichat's Anatomy; Thomas's Practice;
Medical Chemistry, &c.
Also—The Rambler, by Johnson; Mont-
gomery's, Cowper's, Campbell's and Hogg's
Poems; FARM and FANCY, a new and popu-
lar work, 2 vols.; Grammar of Astronomy—
Easy Lessons in Geography, &c. &c.
Likewise—The Instrumental Director, new
edition; Drum and Fife Instructor, new
edition. Oct. 2,

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice
to all concerned, that she has been duly
appointed and taken upon herself the trust of
Executrix of the last Will and Testament of
DANIEL MERRILL, Jr.
late of Buckfield, in the County of Oxford,
Yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the
law directs.—She therefore requests all per-
sons who are indebted to the said deceased's
estate to make immediate payment; and
those who have any demands thereon, to ex-
hibit the same to
APPEY ANN M. MERRILL.
Buckfield, Oct. 10, 1826. *119

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice
to all concerned, that he has been duly
appointed and taken upon himself the trust of
Administrator, with the Will annexed, of
SAMUEL ATWOOD,
late of Livermore, in the County of Oxford,
yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law
directs.—He therefore requests all persons
who are indebted to the said deceased's es-
tate to make immediate payment; and those
who have any demands thereon, to exhibit
the same to
NATHAN ATWOOD.
Buckfield, Oct. 4, 1826. *119

THE BOWER.

SELECTED FOR THE OBSERVER.

A Thought on the Sea Shore.

"In every object here, I see,
Something, O God, that leads to Thee;
Firm as the rocks, Thy promise stands;
Thy Mercies, countless as the sands;
Thy Grace, an ever-flowing tide;
Thy Love, a sea, immensely wide.

"In every object here, I see,
Something, my heart, that points to thee;
Hard as the rocks, that bound the strand;
Unfruitful, as the barren sand;
Deep and deceitful, as the Ocean,
And like the tide, in constant motion."

NEWTON.

THE CONTRAST.

And this is love;

There were two Portraits; one was of a Girl
Just blushing into woman; it was not
A face of perfect beauty, but it had
A most bewitching smile—there was a glance
Of such arch playfulness and innocence,
That as you looked a pleasant feeling came
Over the heart, as when you hear a sound
Of cheerful music. Rich and glossy curls
Were bound with roses, and her sparkling
eyes

Gleamed like Thalia's, when some quick
device

Of mirth is in her laugh. Her light step
seemed

Bounding upon the air with all the life,
The buoyant life, of one untouched by sorrow.

There was another, drawn in after years:
The face was young still; but its happy look
Was gone; the cheek had lost its color, and
The lip its smile—the light that once had
played

Like sunshine in those eyes, was quenched
and dim,

For tears had wasted it; her long dark hair
Floated upon her forehead in loose waves
Unbraided; and upon her pale thin hand
Her head was bent, as if in pain—no trace
Was left of that sweet gaiety which once
Seemed as grief could not darken it, as care
Would pass and leave behind no memory.

There was one whom she loved undoubting-
ly,

As youth will ever love—he sought her smile,
And said most gentle things, although he
knew

Another had his vows. Oh! there are some
Can trifle, in cold vanity, with all
The warm soul's precious throbs, to whom
it is

A triumph that a fond devoted heart
Is breaking for them—who can bear to call
Young flowers into beauty, and then crush
them.

Affections trampled on, and hopes destroyed,
Tears wrung from very bitterness, and sighs
That waste the breath of life—these all were
hers

Whose image is before me. She had given
Lies to hope to a most fragile work, to love!
'T was wrecked—wrecked by love's treach-
ery; she knew

Yet spoke not of his falsehood; but the charm
That bound her to existence was dispelled—
Her days were numbered. She is sleeping
now.

L. E. L.

THE OLIO.

[From the London Literary Gazette.]

BONAPARTE'S GRAVE.

From the Journal of a gentleman just returned
from India.

Our touching at St. Helena would
have been an incident devoid of interest
to me, had it not been for the opportu-
nity of viewing the tomb of him whose
devastating arms spread terror over the
face of Europe. St. Helena appeared
to me to be in itself a frightful island—
a rock of desolation—an emblem for
the seat of exile—an insulated prison—
a scene, of all others, the most likely to
break the heart of one banished to its
abrupt and rugged strand. It cost me a
world of trouble and fatigue, (which,
but for the object I had in view, would
have been ill repaid,) to mount up the
steep serpentine windings and constant
twistings, and which relieve the travel-
ler to a certain degree in the almost
perpendicular ascent. On my way I
passed by the country-house called the
Briars, which was the first habitation of
Napoleon on his arrival in the island. It
is a very sweet spot when contrasted
with the surrounding horrors of the
place, and owes much of its attraction
to a water-fall, which invites to musing
and meditation. But the haunts of the
living were not the object of my expe-
dition, and I at length gained the tomb.

He who looks for the lofty and sub-
lime in this mansion of the dead, will be
wholly disappointed; not a trophy, not a
wreath, no broken trumpet nor fallen
spear, no glaiive nor helmet—a plain
slab, formed of three Portland flag-
stones, taken for the purpose, from the
fire-place of the Ex-Emperor's kitchen-
in his new house, is the only covering
on his grave: on this not a line, either
descriptive or commemorative, is writ-
ten; no name, no date, as if he had
gone—

"And, like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Left not a wreck behind."

Around the secluded spot, the roman-
tic and picturesque prevail in a high de-
gree. It is situated in a green valley,
well planted with umbrageous trees and
beautiful shrubs. Five willows droop
over the blank tablet, and waving in the
breeze, throw alternate light and shade
on this unlettered monument, rustling
at the same time in a sort of mournful
cadence. On the left side of the grave
are peach trees, which bear fruit; and
a spring, as bright as crystal, glides on
the outside of the railing which is about
the tomb, and itself encompassed by a
hedge of geraniums. A sergeant and a
private are placed here on guard and
have orders to prevent people from

gathering leaves, and cutting pieces of
the willow trees. I had intended to
write a line by way of epitaph with my
pencil on the stone; but the thing was
impossible. My attempt was resisted,
and I had some difficulty in obtaining a
small piece of one of the trees; but was
freely allowed to gather some of the
peaches and the geranium, the hue of
which reminded me of the riband of the
Legion of Honor, founded by the deces-
ed, and elevated by the blood of so many
a battle-field. I now prepared to de-
part, when an incident of some interest
arrested my steps for a while. A young
and pretty French lady approached, and
was seen leaning in a pensive attitude
over the railing before described, with
her eyes in tears bent on the grave
which it enclosed. She was one of a
party of natives of France, who had
landed from a ship in the bay to visit
this memorable sepulchre. Her com-
panions speedily arrived, and, after a
look or two, persuaded her to quit the
spot to which she seemed almost im-
movably attached. The only male in
the party evinced that trivial disregard
which signalizes the character of his
countrymen. He shrugged up his shoul-
ders, and, as they fell again, uttered
something illustrative of the shortness
and uncertainty of human glory. Then
(speaking of the island) he said, *Ma foi*,
c'est un endroit exécrable. The young
lady remained without speaking all the
time, and in a few minutes I lost sight
of her, I now regained my ship, and
made sail for England; but the barren
rock, lone grave, and weeping girl, have
ever since been in my thoughts.

Conversational Intercourse of the Sexes.

What makes those men, who associate
habitually with women, superior to oth-
ers?—What makes that woman, who is
accustomed to, and at ease in the com-
pany of men, superior to her sex in gen-
eral?—Why are the women of France,
so universally admired and loved, for
their colloquial power? Solely because
they are in the habit of a free, graceful
and continual conversation with the oth-
er sex. Women in this way lose their
frivolity; their faculties awaken; their
delicacies and peculiarities, unfold all
their beauty and captivation, in the spir-
it of intellectual rivalry. And the men
lose their pedantic, rude, declamatory,
or sullen manner. The coin of the un-
derstanding and the heart is interchang-
ed continually. Their asperities are
rubbed off; their better materials pol-
ished and brightened; and their rich-
ness, like fine gold, is wrought into finer
workmanship, by the fingers of women,
than it ever could be by those of men.
The iron and steel of our character, are
hidden, like the harness and armour of
a giant, in studs and knobs of gold and
precious stone, when not wanted in ac-
tual warfare.

[From the Boston Weekly Messenger.]

The late President Adams, in his religious
opinions, was known to be a Unitarian. The
following letter, addressed by him to the late
Dr. Morse, shows that those opinions were
entertained by him many years ago:

Quincy, May 15th, 1815.

DEAR DOCTOR—I thank you for your
favor of the 10th, also for the pam-
phlet enclosed, "American Unitarian-
ism." I have turned over its leaves,
and found nothing that was not familiar-
ly known to me. In the preface, Unitari-
anism is represented as only 30 years
old in New-England. I can testify as a
witness to its old age. Sixty-five years
ago my own Minister, the Rev. Lemuel
Bryant, Dr. Jonathan Mayhew, of the
West Church in Boston, the Rev. Mr.
Shute, of Hingham, the Rev. John
Brown, of Cohasset, and perhaps equal
to all, if not above all, the Rev. Mr.
Gay, of Hingham, were Unitarians.—
Among the Laity how many could I
name: Lawyers, Physicians, Trades-
men, Farmers? I could fill a sheet, but
at present will name only one, Richard
Cranch, a man who had studied Divinity,
and Jewish and Christian Antiquities,
more than any Clergyman now exist-
ing in New-England.

More than 50 years since, I read Dr.
Samuel Clark, Emlyn, and Dr. Water-
land; do you expect, my dear Doctor,
to teach me any thing new in favor of
Athanasianism? There is at present,
my dear Doctor, existing in the world,
a Church Philosophic, as subtle and
learned, as hypocritical, as the holy Ro-
man Catholic, Apostolic and Ecumeni-
cal Church. This Philosophical Church
was originally English.—Voltaire learn-
ed it from Lord Herbert, Hobbes, Mor-
gan, Collins, Shaftsbury, Bolingbroke,
&c. &c. &c. You may depend upon it,
your exertions will promote the Church
Philosophic, more than the Church
Athanasian, or Presbyterian. This and
the coming age, will not be ruled by In-
quisitions, or Jesuits. The restoration
of Napoleon has been caused by the re-
suscitation of Inquisitors and Jesuits.

I am and wish to be your friend,
JOHN ADAMS.

Rev. Dr. Morse,
Charlestown.

LORD ERSKINE.

During the trial of Horne Tooke,
Lord Erskine felt himself aggrieved by
what he thought a rudeness of manner
on the part of Lord Chief Justice Eyre,
and is said to have taken the following
method of retaliation: On one of the
days in question, after the sitting of the

Court, Erskine being in a room at the
Old Bailey, with the judges and barris-
ters assembled, for the purpose of dining
together as usual, the Chief Justice,
upon dinner being announced, took the
lead, and was marching out of the room
in a stately manner, when Erskine touch-
ed him gently on the arm, and preceded
him, saying, "Stop, my lord, you forget
that here I am entitled to precedence!"
alluding to his privilege as an Earl's
son. The Chief Justice submitted with
visible mortification. In telling this story,
Lord Erskine observed that nothing
but a strong provocation could have in-
duced him to take a step so repugnant
to his feelings. He, at the same time,
spoke handsomely of the Judge's learn-
ing and talents.

A PUPIL'S RECOLLECTIONS OF DR. PARR.

Between Dr. Parr and Sir Samuel
Romilly there subsisted a very long and
very intimate friendship. Whilst I was
at Hatton, Sir Samuel, then Mr. Romilly,
used to attend the Warwick Assizes. On
such occasions he always visited my
preceptor, who, one day after I had met
him at dinner, said to me, "Mark my
words—Romilly is a great man. He,
who are his friends, know this now;
but, in a few years, the world will know
it." These words were spoken about
twenty-seven years ago, when the name
of Romilly was little known, except in
his own immediate circle. Mr. Perce-
val, (afterwards prime minister,) at that
period went the same circuit. I have
often seen him and Mr. Romilly opposed
to each other in court; and little did I
then think, that I should live to witness
the untimely fate of both of them.

New Monthly Magazine.

RETORT.

The Pope's Nuncio once
dined with a party, most of whom were
ultra Protestants. After dinner, a good
deal of wine having been drunk, one of
the party, being desirous to quiz the
Nuncio, proposed as a toast—"The De-
vil." When the bottle came round, the
Nuncio, to the astonishment of the com-
pany, took up his glass, and gave the
health of his Satanic Majesty with the
utmost gravity. Then, after a pause of
a few minutes, the Nuncio rose, and re-
quested that he might be allowed to pro-
pose a toast; which being agreed to,
he gave—"the Pope." This toast hav-
ing produced murmurs of disapprobation,
the Nuncio got up and said—"Gentle-
men, I am really quite surprised at your
objecting to my giving as a toast, the
head of my church, after I have, in com-
pliance with your wishes, drank the
head of your's."

ASA BARTON,

AGENT FOR THE

New-England Insurance Company,
Capital 200,000 Dollars,

continues to issue Policies at fair rates of
Premiums, on application to him at the
OXFORD BOOKSTORE.

Paris, Sept. 28.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber informs his friends and
the public, that he has recommenced
the Blacksmithing Business, and has con-
stantly for sale PLOUGHS, AXES, and other
kinds of Work usually kept on hand in Black-
smiths' Shops.

All kinds of CUSTOM WORK done at
short notice, and on favorable terms for
Cash or Credit. JACOB JACKSON.

Paris, Oct. 2, 1826. *118

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, at
the Dwelling-house of the late Mr.
STEPHEN ROBINSON, in Paris, on Monday
the thirtieth day of October instant, at ten o'clock
in the forenoon—

7 Cows—1 yoke of five-year old
Oxen—1 yoke of three-year old Steers
—1 two-year old Heifer—4 two-year
old Steers—6 Yearlings—1 yearling
Colt—1 Calves—200 bushels of good
Rye of last year's crop—15 tons of Hay.
LEVI WHITMAN, Adm'r.

Oct. 2, 1826. *118

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss.
TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at
Public Vendue on SATURDAY the fourth
day of November next, at two o'clock P. M.
at the Dwelling-house of Captain MORRIS
POWERS, in Jay—all the Right in Equity and
Interest which SAMUEL ASPINWALL, of
Berlin, in the County of Oxford, Clockmaker,
has in or to a FALLING, on which the said
Aspinwall last lived, in Berlin, now improv-
ed by CHARLES AUSTIN, the same being mort-
gaged to BENJAMIN JOY for \$150, together
with all the privileges and appurtenances
thereunto belonging.

JOSEPH ADDITON, Dep. Sheriff.

Sept. 1, 1826. *118

STRAYED.

STRAYED from
the enclosure of
Isaac Whittemore,
Jr. in Hebron, on
the sixteenth inst.
a HORSE COLT,
three years old,
of a good appearance,
large size, and brown color. Whoever will re-
turn said Colt or Horse, or give information
so that he may be had, shall be handsomely
rewarded. MARK DEERING.

Denmark, Sept. 16, 1826. *117

Händlerchief & Thread.

JUST received and for sale—BLACK
SILK HÄNDERCHIEFS—at 42
cents each.

Also—Boxes good THREAD—at 1s.
each. ASA BARTON, Agent.

Sept. 26.

CASH paid for Rags, at the Oxford
Bookstore.

Oct. 5.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.....FRIEBURG.

THE Proprietors of the several Lots of Land in the town of Fryeburg, hereafter men-
tioned, are hereby notified that the same are taxed in the Tax Bills committed to me
the subscriber, Collector of said town, for the year A. D. 1827, to collect, in the several
sums following, viz:

Names where known.	No. of Lots.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.	Original Proprietors.
Owner unknown,	53	100	250	1 30	Joseph Frye.
Owner unknown,	2	103	324	1 77	Mark Stacy.
Owner unknown,	10	50	150	62	John Russell.
Enoch Pearly,	5	30	345	9 37	Oliver Peabody.
Benj. G. Boardman,	9	20	60	24	Samuel Ingalls.
Owner unknown,	13	40	90	51	"
Owner unknown,	39	40	150	83	Moses Day.
Owner unknown,	25	30	90	33	Daniel Farington.
Owner unknown,	1	20	40	17	William Eaton.
Owner unknown,	37	4	88	176	Moses Day.
Owner unknown,	24	1	300	1 65	William Eaton.
Owner unknown,	39	2	100	400	James Hazeltine.
One half of lot,	31	20	240	99	Daniel Farington.
Owner unknown,	10	20	300	2 37	"
Owner unknown,	30	30	280	1 27	"
Owner unknown,	10	40	80	32	"
Owner unknown,	30	70	150	62	John Russell.
Owner unknown,	31	5	20	50	William Eaton.
Owner unknown,	4	20	50	07	William Eaton.
Owner unknown,	14	25	40	05	William Eaton.
Owner unknown,	3	80	146	21	John Chandler, Jr.
Owner unknown,	4	80	146	21	John Chandler.
Owner unknown,	5	60	146	21	John Chandler.
Owner unknown,	13	25	225	32	Benjamin Russell.
Meadow Lot,	3	30	120	17	Ezekiel Walker.
Owner unknown,	13	30	150	21	Ezekiel Walker.
Owner unknown,	13	30	500	72	Abiel Chandler.

If no person shall discharge said Taxes and all necessary intervening charges, on or be-
fore Monday the 25th day of JANUARY, A. D. 1827, at eleven of the clock before noon, so
much of said Lands as will be sufficient to discharge the same, will then be sold at Public
Auction to the highest bidder, at Maj. PHILIP EASTMAN'S Tavern in Fryeburg.

Dated at Fryeburg, this 25th day of September, A. D. 1826.

118 JOSEPH F. SWAN, Collector.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will leave this place
about the first of November next, for the
Southern and Western States, and will pass
through the most of them. He has made such
arrangements in his contemplated journey as
will enable him to transact any business that
may be intrusted to his care, with the strict-
est fidelity; such as paying taxes on non-re-
sident lands, redeeming such as have been
sold for taxes, ascertaining the location and
value of land, validity of titles, &c.—Like-
wise, any other business that he may be in-
trusted with.

For responsibility he refers to Hon.
Enoch Lincoln and Hon. Benjamin Chandler.

JONATHAN BEMIS, Jr.

Paris, Sept. 25, 1826. 6w 117

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, by order
of the Judge of Probate for the County
of Oxford, at the Store of JOSEPH HEARSEY,
Esq. of Canton, on Monday the thirtieth
day of November next, at one o'clock in the
afternoon, four Lots of unimproved Land ly-
ing in said Canton, being of the following
numbers and range, viz:—8, 15—10, 15—
12, 12—19, 8—and an undivided half of Lot
9, 16.

Also, To be sold at the Post-Office, in Jay,
on Tuesday the 14th day of November next,
at one o'clock in the afternoon, two Lots of
Land, lying in Jay, being Lots numbered 15
in the 13th Range, and 19 in the 6th Range.
Said Lands are the property of the late Cor-
nelius Stone, of Watertown, (Mass.) deceased,
and are sold for the purpose of raising the sum
of twelve hundred dollars, for the payment of
the just debts of said deceased and charges
of Administration.

NATHANIEL STONE, Adm'r.
By Moses STONE, his Attorney.

Jay, Sept. 27, 1826. 117

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to
MORSE & HALL, by Note or Account,
of more than Eight Months standing, are re-
quested to make payment to them previous
to the first of November next, or they will be
left with an Attorney for collection.

Paris, Aug. 11, 1826. 11w 111

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having contracted with
the town of Bethel for the support of
Mr. ISAAC FROST, a town pauper; he
therefore forbids all persons harboring or fur-
nishing him with any article whatever, on
his account, as he has made suitable provi-
sion for his support.

BERGRINE BARTLETT.

Bethel, Sept. 25, 1826. 117

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in P.

Post-Office at Paris, Oct. 2, 1826.

JOSEPH HASTER—William C. Brooks—
John Butterfield—Capt. Stephen Blake—
Patty Cary—Zenas Cary—Chandler Gus-
man—Elias Dun—Barnabas Fausch—Lew-
Fuller—Rufus K. Goodenow—Joseph Ham-
mond, Jr.—Lewis Hunt—David P. Hunsford—
Lemuel Jackson—Isaac Mann—Cyrus H.
Norris—2—Simon Norris—2—Simon Perkins—
John Prince—Jacob Paine—Overseers of
Poor, Paris—Jael Robinson, &c. Edmond Reg-
ers—Louis Starbord—David Twitchell.

RUSSELL HUBBARD, P. M.

LAW BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford
Bookstore, THE MAINE CIVIL OFFICER,
or the Powers and Duties of Sheriffs, Cor-
oners, Constables, and Collectors of Taxes;
with all the necessary forms for business
in either of the above named offices.

Also—GLAZIER & Co's Edition of the
LAWS OF MAINE. This edition is much better
than the one published by the State, and as
the Proprietors are about to raise the price,
(as the edition is almost sold,) persons who
wish for a correct copy of the Laws of our
State, at a low price, will do well to make
immediate application. Sept. 23.

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